

## COCHISE REVIEW

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THE BISBEE NEWS COMPANY.

V. R. N. GREAVES, EDITOR

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All remittances and business letters etc., should be addressed to THE BISBEE NEWS COMPANY.

BISBEE, ARIZ., OCT. 17, 1900.

THE REVIEW will be delivered regularly to the subscribers from now. Should any subscriber not receive his paper he will confer a favor by informing the editor. Marcus Schwartz is authorized to add subscribers to the list and receive subscriptions.

THE town is progressing steadily. Numbers of people are coming in, while the mercantile world sends its representatives from all parts of the states. The city is spreading, and the townsites at the Lowell is assuming the form of an important suburb in the number of dwellings that are erected and in process of construction. The rapid development of the mining region around places Bisbee in the position of a great and important mining center.

THE republican local ticket has elements of strength that are undoubted, and it has been filled up in a manner that admits of no cause for change. This is a commendable feature in the ticket, and the candidates thereon can work for their cause without fear that change, or an undesirable intention to remain in the background on the part of any candidate, will militate against the rest. No candidate can afford to sit back and calmly expect an office to be presented to him without injuring his fellow candidates. The bright men on the republican ticket are examples of energy and activity that in several instances have characterized their business careers and gained the confidence of the people.

THE fact that Wilson has retired in favor of Mark Smith should insure an unselfish support of the party from the men who were the strongest partisans of Wilson. The voluntary retirement from the contest of their candidate should bring the most uncompromising Wilson man at once into line, and, fired by the patriotic example of Wilson, under the democratic banner should assemble these men, all factional differences forever obliterated. There is but one paper in this region, strongly Wilson in proclivity, as others have been, that has kept up after the mending of the division, a foolish, insensate and unpatriotic fight. This has chiefly consisted, however, in the printing of a letter emanating from poor old Reilly. Poor, old, disgruntled Reilly, one leg in the grave, and no other party to flop over to. Well! he and the ancient ex-governor—a pair indeed! Descending the hill of life and political ambition together, to help the cause of progress by lying in their graves at its foot, the only position of utility they ever assumed.

## NAVAL STATION APPROVED.

Sharp Dispute Between Naval Officers Over the Puget Sound Plant Settled.

There has been a row among naval officers over the equipment of the torpedo boat Goldsborough, which was built by a Portland (Ore.) firm. Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, was anxious to have the boat equipped for service at the Puget Sound naval station. The other members of the board of construction, to which board the question was submitted, recommended the boat be sent to San Francisco. Hichborn took the position that there was a great deal of work remaining at the Mare Island navy yard, which is near San Francisco, and that it could not be possible to fit the Goldsborough out at that yard. After some considerable controversy over the matter Secretary Long directed the Goldsborough to be sent to Puget Sound station, where the torpedo boat Rowan has just been fitted out for service.

Some of the officers who were beaten in this discussion secured telegraphic orders from the navy department detailing Capt. Henry Glass to make an inspection of the Rowan and the facilities at the Puget Sound station for doing such work. The assignment of Capt. Glass to this duty was a surprise to the bureau of construction, and the charge is now made that there has been some underhanded work on the part of high naval officers to secure an official report, the tenor of which was expected to show that the Rowan was in a bad way and the Puget Sound station in an inadequate condition. Capt. Glass' report has been received in Washington, and it shows not only

that the Rowan was fully and properly equipped, but that the Puget Sound station is in every way adapted to a high grade of naval work including the docking of the largest vessels of the service.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The bells of Peking, seven in number, weigh 120,000 pounds.

A Chicago firm has set up a line of automobiles to transport passengers between its store and one of the railroad stations for five cents.

In China the coinage is pierced with a square hole in the center, and in place of a purse John Chinaman carries a piece of string on which the coins are strung.

The average whale is from 50 to 65 feet in length and 35 feet in circumference. The jawbones are 20 to 25 feet long, and a tongue has been known to yield almost a ton of oil.

When the settlement of the Transvaal colonies is completed Bloemfontein will become the federal capital of South Africa and the residence of the governor general. Other governors will reside at Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

Six German states are now governed by regents: The kingdom of Bavaria and the principality of Lippe Detmold on account of the insanity of their rulers; the principality of Reuss, of the younger line, where the prince has turned the government over to his son; the duchy of Brunswick, which is held by Prussia, pending a settlement with the house of Hanover; and the duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose rulers are not yet of age.

A religious ceremony, incomprehensible to temperance people, took place recently at Fecamp, in Normandy, when the archbishop of Rouen blessed the new distillery buildings of the monastery where the Benedictine liquor is made. The cordial had been manufactured for two centuries when the French revolution broke out and the Benedictine monastery was destroyed. The recipe was saved by a family named Le Grand, and restored to the monks in 1863. A bronze statue to the Le Grand who revived the industry was unveiled before the benediction of the buildings.

## SUMMER SANDWICHES.

Meat of All Kinds, Vegetables and Nuts Are Used in Their Composition.

Sandwiches are now served as a fashionable dish at teas and luncheons. Almost every variety of meat or vegetable, dressed with every variety of salad dressing, or without dressing of any kind, is used for sandwiches. Nuts have been recently used in this way. A cheap nut sandwich is made of the despoiled peanut, which is minced fine and spread between the most delicately thin slices of homemade bread, freed of its crust and delicately buttered. English walnuts and pecan nuts may be used in the same way. The pecan nut sandwich is especially nice. These sandwiches should not be reserved for festive occasions, but should be used on the everyday table. They are especially nice served for the summer supper. Peanuts are known to be quite nutritious, and it is therefore much better to have them take the place of meat than the cold slices of vegetables dressed in mayonnaise and used in the same way, says the New York Tribune.

A lettuce salad dressed in mayonnaise is one of the best of these summer sandwiches. Select very crisp, bleached leaves of lettuce. Dip them in a well-made, well-flavored mayonnaise dressing. Lay these leaves between thin slices of homemade bread, cut delicately thin.

Homemade bread made with "perpetual" yeast is an especially delicious moist bread, which is admirably adapted to sandwiches which require a firm but tender, moist bread. The potato water used in "perpetual" yeast seems to give the same moist texture that old-fashioned potato bread raised with a sponge had. It is the cheapest as well as the best bread. For sandwiches use it when it is about a day old.

Minces of chicken dressed with mayonnaise also make an excellent summer sandwich. So do sandwiches which may be heated a little and served as anchovy toast. Any cold, delicate meat sliced in very thin slices and seasoned with salt, pepper and a little piquant cold dressing of any kind may be used in this way. There is room for considerable agreeable surprise in the changes and various seasonings which may be devised in this dish.

Pare and cut in two lengthwise, lay in a baking pan containing a little meat tryings. Place in the oven, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and bake a nice brown—Good Housekeeping.

**Sparkling Atmosphere of Peking.**  
A German diplomat is responsible for the epigram: "You approach Peking in tears, but you leave it weeping." The reason for this appears to be the pure atmosphere. The quality of the air is described as one continual exhilaration: "In winter, dry and sparkling, the very champagne of atmospheric vitages; in spring and autumn, a delicious blending of frost and sun." The keen air braces the nerves like a tonic. They admit, however, that summer is hot in Peking, but residents enjoy health and physical comfort in the crisp Peking air.

## Beer-Drinking in Germany.

No country rivals the Germans in the consumption of beer. More beer is drunk in Bavaria than in any other part of the world. The Bavarians, according to statistics, drink 241 quarts of beer per head in a year. In spirits, again, it is the Germans who are the largest consumers, the total amount of whisky, etc., drunk a year being 429,000,000 quarts, while the United States consumes itself to 269,000,000 quarts. In France 312,000,000 quarts are drunk yearly.

## IS A GLOBE TROTTER.

American Typewriter Finds Its Way to All Corners of Earth.

Exports of American tools and machinery do not show the shrinkage in volume which recent reports would indicate. Some concern has been expressed by leading export houses by reason of a falling off in foreign orders due to the high prices of iron and steel. In this connection it will be interesting to note that the exports of builders' hardware, saws and tools during the fiscal year 1900 were the largest in the history of our export trade, being \$9,646,017, against \$7,842,372 in 1899, \$6,627,466 in 1897 and \$5,509,188 in 1896, prior to which year the exports in this line had never aggregated so much as \$5,000,000.

While our chief market for machinery is still to be found in European countries, an increasing proportion is being sold in the far east, especially in British Australasia, Japan and India. In 1898 our exports of builders' hardware and tools to British Australasia amounted to \$877,635, in 1900 they aggregated \$1,325,793; in 1898 our exports in this line to Japan were \$76,500, while in 1900 they were \$106,251. Our exports of typewriters to British Australasia in 1898 amounted to \$60,039, while in the fiscal year 1900 they were \$101,002; to Japan the exports of typewriters in 1898 amounted to but \$4,220; in 1899 they had increased to \$7,362, and in 1900 to \$16,579, of which sum \$2,211 were exported during the month of June alone, thus forecasting in some degree the possibilities of future development in this article of export.

Commenting upon the increase in exports of typewriters, a prominent American manufacturer is quoted by the New York Commercial as saying: "The demand for American typewriters was never greater, and our machines are pretty good globe-trotters. We have just made a shipment to Puntas Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, at the extreme southern point of South America, and another lot of typewriters has been sent north to Vladivostok, Russia, for the use of the imperial government. Many of the missionaries and foreign business men in China use our machines, and nearly every American regiment in the Philippines has from three to five machines; and as business increases at Manila under American auspices there will be a big demand for typewriters. The typewriter has become well-nigh universal in its use, and is found in all the large business houses in the principal cities of the world, and its keyboard represents nearly all languages. The exceptions are the Japanese and Chinese. As their characters are upright and composed of many hundred figures or signs, it seems practically impossible to produce them on the typewriter's keyboard."

## Foreclosure Notice.

To William Evans, your heirs or assigns: You are hereby notified that one hundred dollars was expended in labor and improvements upon the right Black Lodge in order to hold the said premises under the provisions of Section 224, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1900, and if within ninety days after this publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 224.

HARRY H. McMANIS.

First publication Sept. 12, 1900.

## Forest Lieu Selection No. 107.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Tucson, Arizona, July 14, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that John H. Slaughter, whose postoffice address is Bisbee, Cochise county, Arizona, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stat., 36) the following described tracts:

First—40 acres, unsurveyed, on west slope of Steep Peak, in Guadalupe canyon, Cochise county, Arizona, in what will be T. 24-S., R. 22-E., and M. 1. The initial point marking center of tract is a waste pipe in center of small rock and cement dam in a small side canyon leading northwest into Guadalupe canyon. The point of initial point monument No. 74 of boundary between U. S. and Mexico bears S. 80 deg. 25 min., W. 5786 feet.

Second—40 acres, unsurveyed, on west slope of Steep Peak, Cochise county, Arizona, in what will be T. 24-S., R. 22-E., and M. 1. The initial point marking center of tract is a cross about 8 in. long between cinders S. chiseled on a cement rock, situated on the break of the east bottom of a more creek, about one mile up creek from house known as "Old Smith Ranch." From said initial point white oak tree 2 ft. diam. at 5 ft. base, 25 ft. high on summit hill overlooking San Bernardino valley bears S. 80 deg. 44 min., W. 5786 feet. From said initial point monument No. 75 of boundary between U. S. and Mexico bears S. 77 deg. 35 min., W. about 60 miles.

Within the next thirty days from the date of this publication of notice protest or contest against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.

First publication July 17, 1900.

## MINING APPLICATION NO. 720.

Survey No. 1331.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Tucson, Arizona, August 15, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the United States mining laws the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, by its agent, Walter Douglas, whose post office address is Bisbee, Cochise county, Arizona, has made application for patent for 1331 linear feet of the Morning Star lode mining claim situated on unsurveyed land, Warren Mining District, Cochise county, Territory of Arizona, as described by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office, at Tucson, Arizona, as follows, to-wit:

Magnetic variation for all courses 12 deg. 00 min. east.  
Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 2 survey No. 354 Mammoth lode, and with corner No. 2 survey 861 New York lode, a pine post in mound of stones scribed Mammoth M. C. No. 2, 2.801 N. Y. and 1-1331, whence U. S. Mineral Management

No. 4 bears north 43 deg. 10 min. west 1905 feet; thence north 66 deg. 54 min. east on line 2-3 survey No. 861 New York lode 48.5 feet to corner No. 2, identical with corner No. 4 survey No. 1056 Little New York lode, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 4-1056 L. N. Y. and 1-1331; thence south 41 deg. 49 min. east on line 4-3 survey No. 1056 Little New York lode 473.5 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 3-1056 L. N. Y., 1-1347 and 1-1331; thence south 33 deg. 37 min. east on line 1-6 survey 1347 Virginia lode 685.5 feet, corner No. 6 survey No. 1347 Virginia lode; 846.5 feet to corner No. 4, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 4-1331; thence south 50 deg. 39 min. west 278.2 feet to corner No. 5, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 5-1331; thence south 64 deg. 10 min. east on line 5-3 survey No. 1026 Hardscrable lode, 254.9 feet to corner No. 6, a pine post in mound of stones scribed H. S. M. No. 3 and 4-1331; thence north 17 deg. 47 min. west 407.3 feet to corner No. 7, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 7-1331; thence south 08 deg. 42 min. west 65 feet to corner No. 8, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 8-1331; thence north 47 deg. 21 min. west 111 feet to corner No. 9, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 9-1331; thence north 48 deg. 04 min. west 212 feet to corner No. 10, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 10-1331; thence north 50 deg. 39 min. east 550.9 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Total and net area of the Morning Star lode, 15.02 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Cochise county, at Tombstone, in the county and territory aforesaid, in book 2, page 429, Records of Mines.

The presumed general course of direction of the said Morning Star lode or mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments, this claim being for south 34 deg. 50 min. east 640 feet to corner No. 5, north 34 deg. 50 min. west 130 feet, thence north 41 deg. 20 min. west 492 feet from discovery shaft, total 1331 linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said vein, lode and mining premises hereby sought to be patented being bounded as follows to-wit: On the north by survey No. 354 Mammoth lode and survey No. 861 New York lode; on the east by survey 1056 Little New York lode, all claimed by Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company; on the south by survey No. 1026 Hardscrable lode, the South Bisbee Mining and Development company claimant; on the west by the Del Norte lode claim, unsurveyed; Tom Higgins claimant; the Galena lode claim, unsurveyed, the Lowell & Arizona claimant; and the Black Jack lode, unsurveyed, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company and W. M. Kendall claimant. The said claim being designated as mineral survey No. 1331 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, mining claim or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.

First publication Aug. 17, 1900.

Last publication Oct. 16, 1900.

## MINING APPLICATION NO. 721.

Survey No. 1332.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Tucson, Arizona, August 15, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the United States mining laws the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, by its agent, Walter Douglas, whose post office address is Bisbee, Cochise county, Arizona, has made application for patent for 1500 linear feet of the Sweepstake lode mining claim, situated on unsurveyed land, Warren district, Cochise county, Territory of Arizona, as described by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office, at Tucson, Arizona, as follows, to-wit:

Magnetic variation for all courses, 11 deg. 35 min. east.  
Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with southwest corner of the location, and with corner No. 2 survey No. 1186 "White Tailed Deer" lode, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 2-1186 W. T. D. and 1-1333, whence U. S. M. M. No. 3 bears south 6 deg. 56 min. east 2350 feet distant; thence north 37 deg. 26 min. west on line 2-3 survey No. 1186 "White Tailed Deer" lode 1500 feet to corner No. 2, a pine post in mound of stones, scribed 2-1186 W. T. D. and 1-1333; thence north 30 deg. 38 min. east 600 feet to corner No. 3, a pine post in mound of stones scribed 3-1333; thence south 37 deg. 26 min. east 1500 feet to corner No. 4, a pine post with mound of stones scribed 4-1333; thence south 60 deg. 38 min. west 600 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Total and net area Sweepstake lode 20.46 acres.  
The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Cochise county, at Tombstone, in the county and territory aforesaid, in book 6, page 606, Record of Mines. The presumed general course or direction of the said Sweepstake vein, lode or mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith as near as can be determined from present developments, this claim being for north 37 deg. 26 min. west 1442 feet, and south 37 deg. 26 min. east 58 feet from discovery shaft, total 1500 linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said vein, lode and mining premises hereby sought to be patented being bounded as follows to-wit: On the southwest by survey No. 1186 "White Tailed Deer" lode, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company claimant. There are no other known adjoining claims.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said lode, mining claim or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.

First publication Aug. 17, 1900.

Last publication Oct. 16, 1900.

## FRATERNITIES

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, COCHISE Tribe No. 7, meet every Thursday evening at the Opera House Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

James A. Campbell, Sachem John Munch, C. of R. Dr. Edmundson, Medicine Man.

WARREN CAMP NO. 2, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, meets every second and fourth Monday at the opera house. Visiting members cordially invited.

MILDER, C. C. F. V. JOHNSTON, Sec.

PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE No. 12, F. & A. M. Meets first Thursday of each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

C. C. WARNER, W. M. J. L. BROWN, Secretary.

LANDMARK CHAPTER No. 6, R. A. M. Regular Conventions third Tuesday in each month, 8:35 p. m. Visiting companions in good standing gladly received.

V. R. STILES, H. P. FRANK J. GRAF, Sec.

QUEEN LODGE NO. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

Alfred Godfrey, W. M. Richard Humphrey, Sec. H. C. Fraser, Financier.

BISBEE LODGE NO. 19, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

Alfred Godfrey, N. G. EMILE MARKS, H. S.

THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD, Independent Lodge No. 6, meets every first and third Wednesdays of the month. Visiting members are cordially invited.

JULIA MILLER, President.

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